

**Comparison analysis translation method
In comic Wayang Light vol.1 into English version**

Lukas Rumlus

PGRI University of Yogyakarta

Luky29rumlus@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

LUKAS RUMBUS. 13144700018. 2017. Comparison analysis translation method in comic Wayang vol.1 into English version. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of PGRI Yogyakarta, October 2017

The aim of the research is to compare and analyze translation methods that used in translating comic Wayang vol.1 into English version.

The research used descriptive qualitative method with Mrs.D as the respondent. Due to this is translation assessment, the population in this research is the translation methods that used in translating *komik wayang light. Volume 1* and the sample in this research is Mrs. D's translation. The instruments that used in the research were accuracy and the clarity of translation product. Data collection technique in this research are reading, classifying the method, explaining and drawing conclusion

The result of the research pointed out that in translating comic Wayang light vol.1 researcher (TL1) used total 50 data that comprises of word to word translation = 21 data, literal translation = 17 data, free translation = 4 data, idiomatic translation = 8 data. Whereas, Mrs Dessy (TL2) used total 46 data that comprises of word to word translation = 18 data, literal translation = 18 data, free translation = 0 data, idiomatic translation = 3 data.

Keyword: Translation method, comparison and analysis

1. Background of study

The research will highlight concerning the usage of translation method in translating *Wayang light vol.1 comic* in order to produce the good product that could be acceptable and digestible by readers. Besides compare and the translation method, the research also makes assessments concerning the competence of translator with several indicator such as accuracy and clarity of the translation

According to McGuire (1980:2 in Kardimin 2013:7) *translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into targeted language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but no so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.*

Equivalence is the main problem in translation practice because the different culture, geographic and system of symbolizing meaning between source language text and targeted language text.

Therefore, it is not easy to find the proper equivalence in SL and TL, even though it is found, it probably will interpreted in different ways.

Bell (1991: 6) states that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (full or partly equivalent), in respects of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for phrase, sentence-for-sentence). Sometimes, the source language text has no meaning in the target language text that the meaning in the target language can be fully or partly equivalent, but the meaning in the target text can be said as equivalent to the meaning in source text when they have function in the same communicative situation and express the same purpose.

In order to gain equivalent, the expert proposes several approaches, methods and translation strategies. In this research the

focus is on the translation method. According *Macquaire Dictionary* (Rochayah 2000:48) *method is a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan*. From the definition we conclude two important points. *First*, method is how to do something, in this regard is translating. *Second*, method is refers to certain plan, namely the plan of translating implementation, which covers thoroughly analysis, transferring and adaptation that use the certain way that call

2. Method of the research

According to *Macquaire Dictionary* (Rochayah 2000:48) *a method is a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan*. Newmark (Rochayah 2000:49) proposes two methods of translation:

1. The stressing on source language. In this first method translator endeavor to embody the contextual meaning accurately.

as method. Newmark (1998) divides translation method into two parts. (1) Method that stressing on source language; (2) method in stressing on targeted language. In the first method, translator endeavor to translate the text accurately the meaning of source language contextual. In the second method, translator endeavor to make the relative similar impact with the intention of origin writer to the reader of source language.

2. The stressing on target language. In this method translator endeavor to produce the equal impact with the original author to the reader of source language.

Based on the division above, Newmark (Laurentia Summarni 2016:99 & Rochayah 2000: 50) classified the translation as follows:

1. The stressing on source language.

a. *Word-for-word translation*

This method usually performed as line by line translation, with targeted language put directly under source language. For example;

SL English: *Look, little guy, You all shouldn't doing that*

TL Indonesian: *Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak melakukan itu*

b. Literal translation

The grammatical construction of source language should has close equivalent meaning in targeted language. However, words and lexical translation can be conducted out of the context. For example; *it's raining cats and dogs*. In Indonesia means that *Hujan kucing dan anjing*.

c. Faithful translation

This translation method tries to reproduce the contextual meaning from targeted language with still confines by grammatical structure. In here, the words with cultural contains transferred, however the shift of grammatical and words selection allowable. the

translation result sometimes perceived strange and rough. For example;

SL English: *Ben is too well aware that he is naughty*

TL Indonesian: *Ben terlalu baik menyadari bahwa ia terlalu nakal*

d. Semantic translation

semantic translation is more flexible and consider at the aesthetic in SL text and compromise on the meaning as long as in naturalness. For example;

SL English: *he is a book-worm*

TL Indonesian: *Dia (Laki-laki) itu adalah laki-laki yang gemar membaca*

e. Adaptation

Adaptation is including the freest translation method and nearest with targeted language. This method frequently used in translation of drama and poet to preserve theme, character and plot. In translation the cultural shift from SL to TL and original text re-write and adapted into TL

f. Free translation

This translation method is more highlight on contain and disregard the

original text in source language.

Frequently, this method in paraphrase form that could be longer or shorter from the original source. For example;

SL Text: *(Time, May 28, 1990)*
'Hollywood rages for remakes'

TL Text: *(Suara Merdeka, 15 Juli 1990)*
'Hollywood kekurangan cerita: lantas ramai-ramai bikin film ulang'

g. Idiomatic translation

The purpose of this method is to reproduce the message in source language text. However, frequently with intimacy impression and idiomatic expression that never found in the original version. There are many distortion nuance meaning. For example;

SL Text: *Mari minum bir bersama-sama, saya yang bayar*

TL Text: *I'll shout you a beer*

h. Communicative translation

This method is endeavour to reproduce contextual meaning as much as possible, so whether in linguistic

aspect or the direct of contain that could be digestible by reader.

Translation assessment

Due to the research is comparing translation product in this regard is "wayang comic" the type of research is conducted in descriptive-qualitative method. It is called a descriptive because the research was done by collecting the data, analyzing them, and drawing conclusions.

The research data is taken from the "wayang comic light. Vol.1" written by mahendra iik atmowiprodjo. In this research it will translated by the researcher and the respondent Mrs. D by pick various of technique and method in order to present good translation product

The framework proposed by newmark (1988,45-47) is used to analyze the data. The data collected were analyzed by using the following steps:

Reading- the comic will read several times by translators in order to understand the contain of it and in order to determine the

words, sentence and techniques that will used in transferring into english version

Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation

Classifying - in translating the comic, translator will pick various of techniques and methods in translation theory such as; *Word-for-word translation, Literal translation- Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation,*

Explaining - in stage researcher will make analyze and comparison translation products of researcher and mrs. D. such technique and method that used

Drawing conclusion - explaining and drawing conclusion from the analyzed data

Research Instrument and Data Analysis

The title of comic	SL text	TL text	Translation method	Evaluation	
				Accuracy	clarity

- SL text – source language text in this case is comic wayang light vol.1 in Indonesian version
- TL text – translated text from Indonesian to English version
- Translation method – the used methods
- Accuracy – the meaning and the message of translated text in TL text must similar with SL text
- Clarity – the translated text must be clear and digestible by the readers

ASPECT	CRITERIA	SCORE
Translation accuracy	The meaning in targeted language text is equivalent with source language text. There is no meaning deviation and additional, omission and alteration of message	3
	The delivered meaning is quite appropriate with the meaning in the SL text, there is any deviation and additional, omission and alteration of message	2
	The delivered meaning in TL text is less appropriate with SL text, there is meaning deviation and many additional, omission and alteration of message	1
	The delivered meaning in TL text is not appropriate of SL text	0
Translation clarity	The delivered of TL text is very clear with simple words, commonly used and could be understood easily	3
	The delivered of TL text is clear enough with quite simple words and little commonly used, but it is still understandable	2
	The delivered of TL text is not clear enough with many complex words and not common used, so it is hard to be understood	1
	The text is unclear and could not understandable	0

Discussion

1. Data 1: 01/SL/TL/ Lit/ Wpw/ sem/ faith

SL: Swargaloka, dari sinilah semua bermula, tempat yang indah dan damai..tempat yang berpusat di Jongringsalaka diibaratkan sebagai tempat yang diatas, tempat yang melayang dan ideal tapi juga berpotensi gejolak..ya..sebuah keniscayaan

TL 1: *Swargaloka, the beauty and peaceful place, where the story is started from, located in the center of highest place Jongringsalaka, it's consider as the perfect fly city,.but it'll be battleground for the power soon*

TL 2: Swargaloka, from here all started, beautiful and peaceful place, located in Jonggringsalaka, it's consider as high place, floating city, it has potential to be break someday, it is inevitable

Analysis: TL1 (researcher): before researcher translate the sentence above, the first thing writer did was reading contain in comic completely. In this passage, writer conclude that writer used metaphor to describe Swargaloka. So researcher chose to pick three translation method

such *semantic translation* used to translate and *word to word translation* and *literal translation* in order to make this sentence is understandable

TL 2 (Md): Md used two translation method such *word to word* and *faithful translation*

Discussion:

For the translation of TL 2 (Md) in this passage is **incorrect** because of Md used several stiff words such **“floating city”** to described *tempat yang melayang*. Whereas word “floating” is refer to floating in the water. In the picture and text, there is no water mentioned. Subsequently, Md used **“potential to be break”** to described *berpotensi bergejolak* and **inevitable** to described sebuah *keniscayaan*. Overall hers translation is still understandable but it is stiff.

Writer could claim that writer's translation is better than Md's translation because it is understand easily. Writer use **“highest place Jonggringsalaka”** to described *Jongringsalaka diibaratkan sebagai tempat yang diatas* because as in Pewayangan, Jonggrisalaka is called as the residents of gods. Writer also used **but it'll be**

battleground for power struggle soon to described *tapi juga berpotensi* *gejolak..ya...sebuah keniscayaan* because it will be the battleground between Ismaya and Antaga. I did not use “inevitable” because it will be weird.

2. Data 2: 02/SL/TL/ WtW/Lit/Free

SL: Tiba-tiba muncul benda aneh

Meteorukah? Membelah samudera, sedimikian kuat, semakin cepat, kayak ulat

Ternyata bukanlah meteor, wiii...mereka bertiga sedang bermain

TL 1: *Suddenly a strange object appear and moving in the high speed*

It's a meteor, it's not it? Splitting the ground, moving extremely fast and powerful, like caterpillar

Actually it's not meteor, there are only three young boys chasing each other.

TL 2: Suddenly appear odd thing

Meteoroid? Split the Ocean, strongly, quicker, like snake

in fact, that is not meteoroid, wiii...the three of them are playing.

Analysis:

TL1 + TL 2 used *word to word translation, literal translation, and free translation*

Discussion:

TL 1 (writer): In this passage, writer make some additional such “*and moving in the high speed*” because in the picture the object appear and moving, in the next narration the object is really moving. Then, writer use “*Splitting the ground*” to describe Membelah samudera. Because writer think that ‘membelah samudera’ is a metaphor. Writer use “*moving extremely fast and powerful*” to describe SL ‘sedimikian kuat, semakin cepat, kayak ulat’ because in the narration mentioned that the object is moving fast like meteor, so that surely the speed is extremely fast and powerful.

TL 2 (Md) in this passage, I think her translation is not good enough because Md translated “*Tiba-tiba muncul benda aneh*” with **suddenly appear odd thing** I think this sentence is incorrect. Phrase “odd thing” could not use to describe “benda aneh”. Then, “*Split the Ocean, strongly, quicker*” they are incorrect grammatically as well.

3. Data 3: 03/SL/TL/ Wtw/ Lit

SL: Lah benar tooh bukan meteror?

ternyata mereka adalah sosok yang tampan rupawan, mereka adalah jelmaan telur putera dari Sahyang Tunggal. Mereka adalah Manik Maya si kuning telur, Ismaya si Putih telur, dan Antaga si cangkang.

Antaga: eh,kalian mau kuajak ke suatu tempat? Nggak usah main-main lagi

Ismaya & manik maya: hihi..hehe

Ismaya: mau kemana?

Antaga: hehehe...ikut sajalah

Manik maya: Asyikkk..

Ismaya: menarik..menarik

TL 1:

It's not a meteor..right?

in fact they are three handsome young boys, who incarnated from the eggs of god Sahyang Tunggal. Manik Maya "the yolk", Ismaya "the egg white" and Antaga "the eggshell"

Antaga: hey.. i think we have to stop playing right now, do you mind if I bring you to somewhere?

Ismaya & manik maya: hihi..hehe

Ismaya: So, Where do we want to go?

Antaga: I'll show you, just follow me,.hurry up

Manik Maya: *What a great idea*

Ismaya: yup

TL 2:

Right, that is not meteoroid?

The fact they are handsome creature, they are incarnation of egg, the son of Sahyang Tunggal (God). They are Manik Maya is the yolk, Ismaya is the white, and Antaga is the shell.

Antaga: eh, do you want invited in some place? No more playing

Ismaya & Manik Maya: hihihi...hehehe (laughing)

Ismaya: Where?

Antaga: hehehe...just follow me

Manik Maya: Yeeeyyy...

Ismaya: interesting, interesting

Analysis:

TL 1: literal translation and word to word translation

TL 2: literal translation and word to word translatin

Discussion:

TL 2: Overall Md's translation is understandable but the usage of to be "is" such in 'Manik Maya is the yolk' is incorrect. Md just need to put article "the" in the nickname. The other correction is in word "invite" to describe 'mengajak'. Whereas, the meaning of 'invite' is ask someone to joint an event. In the fact that Antaga want to 'bring' them to Kawah Candra Dimuka. Also repetition 'interesting, interesting' Md just need to write once.

TL 1: in this passage writer's translation want to make communication with the readers, so that there are some 'additional' such as hurry up and writer endeavor to use simple word and sentence to make this translation digestible.

Result

No Picture	Translation Method	Evaluation	
		Accuracy	Clarity
5	TL 1: Semantic translation, word to word and literal translation.	2	2
	TL 2: Literal and word to word translation, faithful translation	1	1
6 to 7	TL 1: word to word translation and literal translation and free translation	2	2
	TL 2: word to word translation and literal translation, faithful translation	1	1
10 to 11	TL 1: Word to word and literal translation	2	2
	TL 2: Word to word and literal translation	1	1
14 to 15	TL 1: semantic translation, free translation, word to word translation	2	2
	TL 2: literal translation, and faithful translation, word to word	1	1
16 to 17	TL 1: word to word translation, literal translation	2	2

	TL 2: word to word translation, literal translation	1	1
18 to 19	TL 1: free translation, idiomatic translation, and literal translation, TL 2: Word to word translation, faithful translation, literal translation	2 1	2 1
20 to 21	TL 1: literal translation, semantic translation, and word to word translation TL 2: Faithful translation, literal translation and word to word translation	2 1	2 1
22 to 23	TL 1: Word to word translation, literal translation and idiomatic translation, TL 2 : Word to word translation, literal translation and idiomatic translation,	2 1	2 1
32 to 33	TL 1 : word to word translation, literal translation, semantic and idiomatic TL 2 : word to word translation, literal translation, and faithful translation	2 1	2 1
37 to 39	TL 1 : word to word and literal translation	2 1	2 1

	TL 2 : word to word translation, literal translation, idiomatic translation		
40 to 43	TL 1 : word to word translation, idiomatic translation and literal translation	2	2
	TL 2 : Literal and word to word translation,	1	1

Conclusion

From whole process had done the researcher makes conclusion as follows:

From the analysis and comparison of translation method between researcher's translation and Mrs.D's translation in comic wayang light vol.1, the gained data is: researcher (TL1) use total 50 data that comprises of word to word translation = 21 data, literal translation = 17 data, free translation = 4 data, idiomatic translation = 8 data. Whereas, Mrs D (TL2) use total 46 data that comprises of word to word translation = 18 data, literal translation = 18 data, free translation = 0 data, idiomatic translation = 3 data.

REFERENCES

- Baker, Mona. 1992. *In Other Words*. New York: Routledge
- Catford, J.C. 1965. *A linguistic theory of Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Emzir. 2015. *Teori dan Pengajaran Penerjemahan*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Hoed. B.H. 1995. "Prosedur Penerjemahan dan Akibatnya" dalam *Lintas Bahasa*, 2/III/3/95: 2-7.
Jakarta: Pusat Penerjemahan Fakultas Sastra UI
- Larson, Mildred. 1984. *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. New York: University Press of America
- Larson, Mildred. 1991. *Translation: Theory and Practice*. Binghamton: State university of New York
- Machali, Rochaiyah. 2000. *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo
- M.S, Mahsun. 20005. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A text book of translation*. New York: Prentice Hall
- Nida, E.A. dan Ch.A Taber. 1974. *Theory and Practice of Translation*. Den Haag: Brill
- Newmark, Peter. 1981. *Approach to translation*. Oxford; New York: Pergamon Press
- Rafiek, M. 2012. *Teori Sastra Kajian dan Praktik*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama
- Riyanto, Slamet. 2015. *Kamus Idiom Bahasa Inggris*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Riyanto, Slamet. 2011. *Essential Idioms in English*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Sumarni, laurentia. 2016. *Translation From theory To Practice*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma university press member of APPTI
- S.Kar, Junaidi. TT. *Wayang Sebagai Media Pendidikan Budi Pekerti Bagi Generasi Muda*. Gunung Kidul: CV Arindo Nusa Media

Sutrisno, Sumanto, Siswanto, Hadipriyanto, Wildha, Ariani. 2011. *Filsafat Wayang*. Yogyakarta:
Elmatera

Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Alfabeta